COAL FAMINE IN WASHINGTON.

IF A COLD SNAP COMES CONGRESS-MEN WILL SUFFER.

lled, but Very Few of the Well Supplied, but Very Few of the 200,000 Residents Have Any Coal on Hand—The Price is \$10 a Ton and Up.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Very little anthracite coal has come into Washington since last ing, and but for a kindly Providence the capital would be suffering great distress. The local coal dealers do not seem to know why they cannot get coal, but they are inclined to think that the operators and railroad companies regard this as Southern city, where coal for fuel has not yet been needed. If a cold snap comes, there will be great distress, as the vast majority of the coal bins in the District of Columbia are empty.

A few days after work was resumed in the anthracite mines the local coal dealers entered into an agreement to furnish coal at \$7.50 a ton until normal conditions should be reached. Now, however, they have felt compelled to break that agreement, and soal has gone up to about \$10 a ton to those who can get it. Some of the public institutions, Federal and municipal, have been able to get a small supply of coal in response to arguments based on the needs of the public service, and a few dealers who were

public service, and a few dealers who were so fortunate as to have supplies on hand when the strike came are doling it out to their customers at any price they have the nerve to charge for it.

Other citizens are getting enough for temporary needs by various methods of the foreign so well known to those who have a pull with various public officials. The officers of the Administration seem to be pretty well supplied, some of them filling up their cellars from the supply on hand in the various departments, and in one way or another the really serious phase of the situation has been kept in the background. It is known now to be a fact, of the situation has been kept in the back-ground. It is known now to be a fact, however, that comparatively few of the 900,000 citizens of the district have any coal, and if coal shipments to Washington are not soon resumed, the statesmen may suffer after Congress meets in December. There is quite a supply of coal at the House coal, and if coal shipments to Washington are not soon resumed, the statesmen may suffer after Congress meets in December. There is quite a supply of coal at the House end of the capitol, but at the Senate end there is only enough for a very few days. Elliot Woods, the superintendent of the Capitol Building, last summer provided, as he thought successfully, against the coal famine which he saw ahead of him. He had the huge boilers in the basement of the Capitol fitted up for burning oil, and when this work was completed he sat back and spuiled to think how independent he was of the coal dealers and how he could heat the big marble building whether they gave him any coal or not. But when he went to buy the oil he found that none could be bought in the markets where anthracite coal is used at less than \$4.20 a barrel, which is about three times its regular price, making it about as expensive as coal at \$12.50 a ton, and even at that price there was some doubt whether he could buy a sufficient quanity to run the huge boilers that heat the Capitol Building. The officers of the Senate and House of Representatives and the superintendent of the building have put their heads together in an endeavor to find some way to get coal, but so far they have not succeeded.

To-night the Weather Bureau predicts to restrain these stations would nead maintain these stations would not only be exceedingly expensive in time of peace, but would weaken the naval power of the United States in attempting to protect them in time of war.

Mr. Moody is evidently of the opinion that the Government should construct ships having sufficient coal capacity to enable them to steam for long periods and be practically independent of the weakening influence of being accompanied by colliers.

WANT TO STOP SUBWAY WORK.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Counsel for the Underground Railroad Company of the City of New York and the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company.

The suit was brought in the Federal Court for the Southern District of New York on July 5, 1901

To-night the Weather Bureau predicts that the unusually long spell of Indian summer which has prevailed here is to be broken by rain and a falling thermometer, and if these predictions turn out to be correct, the citizens of Washington will find themselves in a very serious predicament.

WAR DEPARTMENT ESTIMATE. Net Decrease of \$81,420,400 as Com-

pared With the Current Fiscal Year. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-The Secretary of War has given special attention to the estimates of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904. These estimates, as transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be included in the book of estimates submitted to Congress at the beginning of the session, show a net decrease of \$31,420,400 in the amounts asked for under all the different appropriations subject to the control of the War Department, as compared with the estimates for 1903, and a net decrease of \$20,947,960 as compared with the amounts appropriated

for the current fiscal year. The estimates for the military establishment show a net reduction of \$21,862,921 from the estimates for 1903, and a net reduction of \$14,297,119 from the total amount appropriated under this head for the present fiscal year. The largest items of decrease appear under the following titles

Pay of the army, \$3,013,431; subsistence, \$3,661,044; barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands, \$1,000,000; army transportation, \$6,000,000; cavalry and artillery horses, \$150,000; military post exchanges, \$500,000; army general hospitals, \$200,000; contingent funds. \$46,640.

The principal items for which increased amounts are submitted in the estimates appear under the following heads: Signal Service, \$819,800; barracks and quarters, \$1,400,000; clothing, &c., \$50,000; construction and repair of hospitals, \$285,000; buildings, engineer schools, \$360,000; ordnance stores and supplies, \$255,601; artillery targets, \$30,000; military academy, \$38,505.

gets, \$30,000; military academy, \$38,505.

An increased appropriation will be required in order to provide a full year's supply of clothing and equipage during the next fiscal year. By most careful supervision the department has been gradually absorbing the surplus stock created by the Spanish-American War, and it is anticipated that this absorption will be completed by the end of the present fiscal year.

The necessity for the good marksman-The necessity for the good marksman-ship which has resulted from the modern target practice is recognized as of para-mount importance in the military service, and increased estimates are a builted to mount importance in the military service, and increased estimates are submitted to procure an annual supply of ammunition for target practice and other purposes required by the army, and to provide for an accumulation to meet emergencise which must be anticipated and provided for. The increase of \$30,000 for artillery targets is due to the adoption of improved towing targets for seacoast artillery districts.

The increase provided for the Military Academy is due to increase of pay which results in the increased number of cadets at West Point.

The estimates under the head of "public works" show a net reduction of \$9,738,770 as compared with the estimates for 1903,

as compared with the estimates for 1903, and of \$6,407,088 as compared with the amounts appropriated for 1903.

The estimates for the "civil establishment" and "miscellaneous" for 1904 show an increase over the estimates for 1903 of about \$180,000, but they are nearly a quarter of amounts of the state of the amounts of the state of the state of the amounts.

ter of a million dollars less than the amount

epropriated for 1903.

Excluding river and harbor improvements the estimates for the War Department for each of the last five fiscal years show an average annual decrease from the estimates of the previous years of about \$44,500,000.

FOR NICARAGUA CANAL.

Secretary Hay Begins Negotiations With Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-In consequence of the attitude of the Colombian Government with regard to the terms of the treaty to grant the United States the right to construct the Panama Canal, Secretary Hay, by direction of the President, has begun informal negotiations with the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica which have for their object the conclusion of a tentative canal treaty to be submitted to the Senate If the Colombian Government does not show

a more liberal disposition. Mr. Hay has had conferences on the subject with Senor Corea, the Minister of Nicaragua, and Senor Calvo, the Minister of Costa Rica. He was closeted for a long time in the diplomatic reception room of time in the diplomatic reception room the the State Department to-day. Both the catral American countries are extremely

anxious that the Nicaragua Canal shall be built and are willing to make very liberal concessions to the United States. It is expected that Mr. Hay will enter into agreements with Nicaragua and Costa Rica by which the two countries will bind themselves to make canal treaties with the United States along the lines laid down in the protocols.

There has been no change in the virtual deadlock that has been caused in the Panama negotiations by the declination of the Colombian Government to grant the United States complete control over the territory through which it is proposed to dig the canal.

DEWEY ON INCREASE OF NAVY. He Believes We Should Build a Number

of Gunboats or Small Cruisers. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-Secretary Moody and Admiral Dewey had a long conversation at the Navy Department to-day, in which the Admiral gave his views on certain phases of the question of increasing the fleet. Admiral Dewey disagreed with those naval experts who believe that the Government should stop the construction of unarmored cruisers and should confine itself entirely, for some time at least, to building armor-clads only.

While the Admiral expressed himself as in favor of augmenting the battleship force. he said that he believed the Government should build a number of large gunboats or small cruisers of between 1,500 and 2,000 tons, very much of the same class as the Yorktown, to be used for gunboat service in time of peace, in places where American interests need protection, and as auxiliaries to battleship squadrons in time of war. He thought that these vessels need not have a speed of more than fifteen knots, and while this would not be sufficient to enable them to go far from the armor-clad squadrons on scouting expeditions, they would be fast enough to be useful in war in a great many work.

enough to be useful in war in a great many wavs.

Mr. Moody had Admiral Dewey put his views in writing and will give them consideration, with a view to explaining them to the naval committees of Congress during the approaching session.

It developed to-day that Secretary Moody is opposed to the plan of having the Government acquire a string of coaling stations around the world. He believes that to acquire and maintain these stations would not only be exceedingly expensive in time

and Rapid Transit Railroad companies to restrain the building of the New York subway under claim of violation of prior rights granted by the State to those com-

rights granted by the State to those companies for its construction. The bill was dismissed from the District Court owing to lack of jurisdiction, but that question was certified to the Supreme Court in connection with the appeal taken from that decision by the lower court.

The complainants aver that the case also involves the question whether the act authorizing the construction of the subway is not in contravention of the Constitution of the United States, and whether or not the act is void because it increased the debt prints that the operation of the undergroun railway will be begun during the year 1903.

NO TARIFF LEGISLATION.

Representatives Babcock and Canno Agree on This Point.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-Representative Babcock of Wisconsin said this afternoon that he was satisfied that no tariff legislation would be considered at the approaching session of Congress. This was in reply to a question whether or not the bills he introduced at the last session providing for a revision of the iron and steel sched-ules would be passed. Advices from Dan-ville, Ill., are to the effect that Representative Cannon, who is expected to arriv in the city Monday, holds the same view saying that nothing beyond the appropria-tion bills and possibly the bill to amend the Sherman Anti-Trust law, for a more satisfactory and complete control of those rganizations, would be attempted at the

The several general appropriation bills The several general appropriation only are ready for consideration by the House Committee immediately upon the reassembling of Congress, and the Pension bill, which carries the largest total of appropriation, will doubtless pass the House before the holiday recess. The recess this year will probably cover the period from Dec. 23 or 24 to Jan. 5.

MRS. TINGLEY'S SCHOOL.

Commissioner Sargent Obtains Important Information About It.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-The Treasury Department received a telegram to-day from Commissioner General of Immigration Sargent, who is in San Francisco and who has recently made an investigation of conditions in the Theosophist School at Point Loma, Cal. This is the school to which Mrs. Tingley, the thosophist proposed to take the party of Cuban children when they were detained by the immigration officers at the port of New York. In his telegram to-day Mr. Sargent says that he has obtained important information about the school which he does not wish to communicate by wire, and he asks that action be suspended in regard to the admission or depended in regard to the admission or de-portation of the Cuban children until his return to Washington.

CAN'T LOCATE ON PUBLIC LANDS. Reply to the Doukhobers Who Ask for a

Refuge in the United States. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 .- Assistant Commissioner Richards of the General Land Office has sent a reply to a letter forwarded to the President by Ivan Penomaroff and others, in which they ask for a refuge in the United States. Penomaroff represented the Doukhobors, the Christian Community of the Universal Brotherhood, at Crowstand, Canada. Mr. Richards informed the community that it cannot locate on public lands of the United States because enomaroff in his letter says that the members of the community yield obedience only to the commands of the spirit of God in heir heart and cannot submit to any human become the subjects of any

WHITE HOUSE RECEPTIONS. The President Announces the Programme

for the Coming Season. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-President Roose relt sent out to-day from the White House the announcement of official receptions and dinners for the coming season. As was the case last year, no date has been President has always been willing to meet some groups of people and small delegations heim had been complaining of pains in the head and acting queerly since last Monday.

whenever he could spare the time from official business the public reception is no longer a necessity.

The programme as issued to-day is as follows: Thursday, Dec. 18, Cabinet dinner; Thursday, Jan. 1, New Year's reception, from 11 A. M. to 1:30 P. M.: Thursday, Jan. 8, diplomatic reception, from 9 to 10 P. M.: Thursday, Jan. 22, judicial reception, from 9 to 10:30 P. M.: Thursday, Jan. 29, Supreme Court dinner: Thursday, Jan. 29, Supreme Court dinner: Thursday, Feb. 5, Congressional reception, and Thursday, Feb. 12, army and navy reception.

There will be a number of unofficial dinners and receptions all during the social sees on and up to Lent, the first dates for dinners being Monday and Tuesday of next week.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The gunboat Wasp and the tug Accomac have arrived at Key West, the tug Fortune at San Juan, the training ship Lancaster at Norfolk, the collier Cæsar at Malta and the torpedo boat Craven at Newport. The gunboat Helena has sailed from Shiakawan for Newport for New London, and the tug Powhatan from New York for New London, with two coal barges in tow.

The torpedo boats Bainbridge and Barry have been ordered into commission at the League Island navy yard. They will go to the Norfolk navy yard and be placed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-M. Cambon the French Ambassador, was the guest of honor at a dinner to-night given by Mrs. B. F. Warder at her K street residence. The other guests were the Italian Ambassador and Signora Mayor des Planches Baron Gevers, the Netherlands Minister;
Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Harriett Blaine Beale,
Miss Josephine Boardman, the Misses
Wardor, Mr. Norman of the British Embassy, Count Quadt of the German Embassy, Mr. Aygocsparsse of the French
Embassy and Mr. Reynolds Hitt.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-Representative a few days Miss Edith Gray, daughter of Judge John Clinton Gray of New York, whose engagement to Mr. Reynolds Hitt, son of Representative and Mrs. Hitt, was announced in New York yesterday. They will give a dinner for Miss Gray to-morrow

Army and Navy Orders. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 .- These army orders were

Washington, Nov. 22.—These army orders were issued to day:

Capt. Frank DeW. Ramsey, Ninth Infantry:
Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, Pifteenth Cavalry, and First Lieut. Roy B. Harper, Seventh Cavalry, and First Lieut. Roy B. Harper, Seventh Cavalry, assigned as aides on staff of Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, commanding the Department of the East.
These officers relieved from further recruiting service and will join their respective regiments: First Lieut. Frank R. Lang, Ninth Infantry, and First Lieut. Guy S. Norvell. Eighth Cavalry.
Changes in stations and duties of recruiting officers: First Lieut. Samuel M. English, Artillery, from San Francisco to Kansas City, relieving First Lieut. James Justice, Twenty second Infantry, who will join his regiment. First Lieut. Joseph F. Cohn, Fourteanth Infantry, From Boston to New Haven, relieving Major Henry B. Moon, Tenth Infantry, who will join his regiment: First Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, from Knoaville, Tenn., to Little Rock, relieving Capt. Herbert O. Williams, Pourth Infantry, who will join his regiment.
The examining board at Fort Myer is dissolved. Capt. John R. Lynch, Paymaster, from Omaha to St. Paul, for temporary duty.
Second Lieut. Kelton L. Pepper, Twenty-seventh Infantry. Is transferred to the Twenty-second Infantry. Is transferred to the Twenty-second Infantry. First Lieut. Clarence G. Bunker, Artillery, to General Hospital, Washington barracks, for treatment.

Second Lieut. Kelton L. Pepper, Twenty-seventh Infantry, is transferred to the Twenty-second Infantry, is transferred to the Twenty-first Infantry, to New Oriceans for recruiting duty, relieving Capt. Lutz Wahl. Twenty-first Infantry, who will join his regiment.

Second Lieut. Benjamin H. Kerfoot, Artillery, from recruiting duty at New York city to Omaha, relieving Capt. Herbert N. Royden, Twenty-first Infantry, from Richmond, Va., and will join his regiment.

Capt. Robert W. Rose, Twenty-first Infantry, detailed as recorder of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth. vice First Lieut. Martin L. Crimmins, Sixth Infantry, relieved.

The following officers will report to examining board at Fort Leavenworth. Second Lieuts, Auswell E. Deitsch, Fifth Infantry; John T. Dunn, Eleventh Infantry; Delwitt W. Chambertin, Second Infantry; Walter N. Johnson, Eighth Infantry; walter N. Williams, Twenty-fifth Infantry, and Albert S. Williams, Twenty-fifth Infantry, each does not be a their prime, the miner who has spent twenty years underground is fit only to be taken to a hospital and die. He has contracted asthma from the air he has breathed and diseases of the lungs and eyes."

These pavy orders were issued:

Assistant Paymaster H. DeF. Mel, to the Wyom-

BLACKMAILER VICTIMS EASY. Jersey City Grocers Not Anxious to Prose-

cute Young Strubel. Botho Strubel, the German youth who hought that he could scare rich men into ending him big sums of money by writing them threatening letters, was arraigned vesterday before Police Justice James J Murphy in the Second Criminal Court. Jersey City. The examination was adjourned until next Saturday at the request of Chief of Police Murphy, who has taken fancy to the boy and has promised to pefriend him.

Messrs. Von Ojen and Rubens, the Jersey City grocers to whom Strubel sent blackletters, are not anxious to prose

realing letters, are not annous to prosecute the boy.

Post Office Inspector Cortelyou, a brother of President Roosevelt's secretary, had a talk with Chief Murphy yesterday in reference to the boy's case. It could not be learned whether the Federal authorities to the boy's case of the second second for the prosecute of the pros proposed to proceed against Strubel for violating the postal laws by sending threatening letters through the mails.

HANGED HIMSELF TO A BEDPOST. nielde of a German Who Became Despondent Over His Wife's Death.

HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 22 .- Louis Hedwig, German, 63 years of age, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself to a bedpost. He was discovered by his daughter. His wife had been troubled with hallucinations for years, and two weeks ago became so violent that she had to be removed to the Poughkeepsie Asylum for the Insane. She refused nourishment and died yester-day. Her body reached here last night and Hedwig made arrangements for the funeral. Her death preyed on his mind, and getting up toward morning, he got a piece of rope, and, tying it about the bedpost and his neck, must have strangled to death slowly. There will be a double funeral on Mordow.

Woman Killed by Train-Unidentified. A woman was killed by an eastbound train on the Atlantic avenue division of the Long Island Railroad at Jamaica vesterday morning. She was attempting to cross the tracks when she was struck by the locomotive. She was about 50 years old and had black hair streaked with gray. She was 5 feet 6 inches tall and weighed about 130 pounds. She wore a black wrapper, black underskirt, black laced shoes, black stockings and a Fedora hat. The body was taken to Simonson's morgue at Ozone Park.

Groller Club Exhibition of Etchings. Much interest has been shown in Sir seymour Hayden's exhibition of etchings at the Grolier Club by the large number who have visited the clubrooms at 29 Fast Thirty-second street since the exhibition opened. The exhibition will close next Saturday, and on that day tea will be served by Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. Thomas G. Evans and Mrs. Robert Hoe.

Charles Goodheim a Suicide

Charles Goodheim, agent for the Despatch Refrigerator Line, at Pier 23, North committed suicide at Naegle's Hotel, Hoboken, yesterday, by inhaling gas. He registered at the hotel under the the name of Goodwin a week ago. A chambermaid at the hotel said that Good-

NO NEED OF THE COAL STRIKE.

BISHOP POTTER LIKENS IT TO MAN TREADING ON YOUR TOES.

He Says Two Parties Would Not Understand Each Other—Lawyers Delay Solution —He Tells of His Liking for Mitchell and of His Sympathy With Miners

Bishop Potter talked yesterday morning to the League for Political Education in Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse about "Industrial Arbitration." He said that to solve labor troubles the parties to the controversy should get into sympathy. But the pro-ceedings in Pennsylvania during the last two weeks had shown that the introduction of counsel may embarrass the working out of a problem and indefinitely prolong it.

Bishop Potter said that when he was a young man he was interested in a case in which a wealthy woman had left much property to a charitable institution and her heirs were fighting the will. He asked one of the lawyers in the case when he hought a settlement might be looked for and whether the heirs or the institution

would eventually win. "The lawyer looked at me," said Bishop Potter, and said in all seriousness: 'The fact is, that estates belong to the profession. He doesn't live now, but eventually he became a Judge, and, so far as I know

was a good Judge." Arbitration has its part in the industrial life of the country, he said, where the relations between employer and employee may become strained by mutual misapprehension. This is the case, he said, in the labor trouble that has occupied the attention of the country for half a year.

I think I violate no confidence," he said. when I say that at the first meeting of the Civic Federation it was made plain to me that the two parties were determined not to understand each other. The laborers came to the conclusion that their employers had determined to put the screws on them and the employers stood out for a principle that they regarded as of prime importance, but which was only a theory that the emplovee was trying to take from them the

", think that if we, you and I, consent to deal in the products of a capitalistic combination we have no equity of judgment if we don't agree to deal in the product

of a combination of labor. "In the last century, even in august saintly, supreme New England, where every one is noble and virtuous, in the history of labor conditions since the Revo-

history of labor conditions since the Revolution caused by the introduction of modern
machinery, not a concession has been
made to a factory worker that has not been
the result of outside pressure."
Referring to the impatient feeling of
the public when the price of coal went up
he thought that the public was justified
in its objections. "Supposing," he said,
"that I tread on your toes in a street car
and neither apologized nor get off. You
look up at me and say: 'You great brute,
what do you mean by treading on my
toes and making no apologies?' That's
the kind of feeling we have for a situation
that need not have occurred and for which

and eyes.

Bishop Potter said that the testimony taken in the arbitration proceedings has shown that men hurt in the mines have been carried away in ambulances wrapped in blankets that had never been sterilized aithough those blankets had been wrapped around smallpox patients and persons afficted with other contagious diseases so that sometimes the injured have contracted these diseases from the contact with the blankets.

"These conditions will last," he said, "until some one from below makes himself

until some one from below makes himsel unpleasant and continues to be unpleasant until he arouses the outsider and forces those derelict into the reformation of their methods. Here is the place for the Indus-trial Arbitration to act; for the laborer has

neither the time nor the means."

Bishop Potter doesn't believe in the value of enforced arbitraton.

"As far as I have been able to learn." "As far as I have been able to learn," said he, "no compulsory State court of arbitration has ever yet justified its existence." He pointed out that the success of compulsory arbitration in New Zealand is due to the homogenity of the country and that conditions are not analogous in this large country. He suppes d that the voters' plurality, either for or against the interests of capital had its effect upon the arbitrator, who usually looks out for himself.

"The value of arbitration," said Risbon.

"The value of arbitration," said Bishop "The value of arbitration," said Bishop Potter, "consists largely not so much in its decisions as to great moral equities as in bringing the classes together."

He told of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, of which he and Dr. Felix Adler and others of this city were members. "We were a self-appointed body," he said, "and we had no more authority than you have. At first I had this board meet in the See House in Lafayette place. I confess that it was modelled after the House of Lords and it was a beautiful place."

"We met there and it was very uncomfortable. The laboring men wouldn't talk and neither would the capitalists. We had brains and capital and labor, but we did not get on.

and hether would have a had brains and capital and labor, but we did not get on.

"Fnally I had them meet in my library and the maid brought in coffee and tea, and I—don't be shocked—passed around eigars and everybody expressed his views fully so that we all got at each other's view-points and into sympathy with one another's positions. We met there often and we settled many labor troubles in this city.

"Our main value as arbitrators was that we came together of our own free will under conditions that promoted the exchange of facts on a plane of equality,"

"You can't solve problems like that by legislation. The difficulty, the supreme difficulty, is that we don't know one another conditions, temptations, sympathies and perplexities. We go at these questions as one goes into a telephone booth and talks to Philadelphia and shuts out every other sound from the outside world. You can't constitute society on any such principle as that. Each of us must realize his obligation to the other.

The whole tendency of modern society.

that. Each of us must realize his obligation to the other.

The whole tendency of modern society in a republic, even more than in a monarchy is to isolation and separation. We all want to get away from the classes not our own. The solution of the industrial problem and the columnia in reaching and under the only solution is in reaching and under standing in sympathy and then in trying to

TO STOP SMOKE NUISANCE. Health Board Notifies Users of Soft Coal to Appear and Explain.

President Lederle of the Board of Health has notified all users of soft coal to show cause why they may not be stopped from using it. The orders will be returnable sometime this week and unless the users of soft coal can show that it is impossible for them to get anthracite they will be prosecuted for violating the soft coal ordi nance. This will not apply to concerns which use smoke consuming appliances.

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Come right to us and order one of our standard double-breasted sack suits made of Imported Tweeds, Unfinished Worsteds or blue and black Cheviots to order \$20.00; this we recommend for comfort and is worn without a top coat in moderate weather. Special sale of

English trousers, \$6.00. Our Tuxedo Suits at \$35.00, Full Dress, \$40.00, made of German and English Drape, silk lined throughout, are the best value in New York-better style cannot be had at any price. Samples, measuring guide and book of information sent to any address.

ARNHEIM. Broadway & 9th Street.

Sable Dyed Fox Muffs, \$20, \$25, \$30. Boas, \$20 to \$50. Fox is beautiful but not serviceable. C. C. Shayne, Manu-facturer, 41st & 42d Sts., near 6th Ave.

the small sizes of steam coal. They admitted, however, that the soft coal opera-tors were getting enormous profits and try-ing to create a permanent market for soft

coal here.

A representative of the North American Coal Company, 11 Broadway, said: "The dealers must not look very hard for the anthracite. We have several thousand tons of buckwheat 1, 2 and 3 sizes, which we have been offering at far lower prices than soft coal and cannot get dealers to buy it." buy it."
The present price of soft coal is double its normal price. The soft coal people say that the freight blockade on the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads is responsible for this.

1st Battery Elects a Lieutenant. Former Lieutenant Theodore F. Schmidt of the First Battery has been unanimously elected First Lieutenant in that command. Coal dealers who were seen yesterday to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut. Hatheway.

ART SALES AND EXHIBITIONS

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ANNOUNCEMENT

IMPORTANT ART SALE THE undersigned have been instructed by the Executors of the late Mrs. S. D. WARREN, of Boston, to sell at unrestricted public sale during the forepart of JANUARY, 1903, the VERY VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS, AND PASTELS, by celebrated masters of the BARBIZON AND CONTEMPORANEOUS FRENCH, EARLY ENGLISH, DUTCH, FLEMISH, AND ITALIAN SCHOOLS, collected

by the late owner during the past thirty years. The collection, which is of admirable quality and selected with excellent judgment and a cultivated instinct, will be found to abound in pictures of the highest artistic quality.

A CATALOGUE DE LUXE, which will be an extraordinary production, is in course of preparation. It will be illustrated by 70 finely produced photogravures, which together with the text will be printed on Imperial Japan vellum. The general character of the work will be thoroughly artis ic, and in conformity with the best workmanship. The edition will be li nited to 250 copies (one-half of which has already been subscribed for) and will be furnished to subscribers at \$15.00 each and in the order in which applications are filed. The undersigned reserving the right to increase the price without advance notice.

Further information will be furnished by

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS, 6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South, New York.

Capt. Thomas Holmes of Engine Company 12, Jersey City Fire Department, was 70 years old on Friday. He has been a member of the department for twenty years. He can slide down a pole with the agility of a much younger man. The captain has been married forty-six years. He has seven children and eleven grand-

Made a Member of Tax Equalization Board

Alexander McLean, editorial writer of

One taste convinces KORN-KRISP The best thing out

Persian Lamb, Broadtail Persian, Moire Persian (Leipzig Dyed), Jackets and Coats, extra fine quality, beautiful lustre, plain or trimmed with Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla, Sable, at lowest possible prices.

C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st the Jersey City Evening Journal, was reappointed a member of the Hudson County Board for the Equalization of Taxes by Judge Blain in Jersey City yesterday. Sts., Bet. B'way & 6th Ave.